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Zeus more often. The propriety of the term "double chiton" (99) is open to question. Though the Greeks doubtless believed the name Areopagus to mean Hill of Ares (109), the etymology is in doubt. The expression "Castor and Polydeuces, the twin-brothers of Helen" (269), is either false or misleading. We are told (235) that the latter only was her twin. Not a blunder but a matter of taste is the use of "unarmed" (293, ad fin.) for the more usual disarmed. Similarly "unbodied" (343) takes the place of disembodied.

Most of the book appears to have received careful proofreading. The Index, however, exhibits so many marks of carelessness as to lead to the suspicion that it had been entrusted to a different hand. These blemishes, however, much to be deprecated in a book that is intended for the enlightenment of those that do not know, cannot obscure the real merits. The illustrations are plentiful and well chosen; the print is easy on the eye, and marginal lemmata increase greatly the value of the work as a reference book. But more than all, the qualities of simplicity, directness, and charm should win for this book a place in every school.

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H. LAMAR CROSBY.

## TWO DEVICES FOR FIRST YEAR WORK

A picture of the interior of the Roman house was used. This chart shows the atrium, in which are several figures: a man in a toga, a younger man beside him, holding a book, a woman, a girl, a little boy sailing a boat in the impluvium, a nurse with a baby, a slave putting books into a scrinium. After the principles of indirect discourse had been taught, this chart was used as a basis of drill-work. Questions were asked by one pupil and another had to answer, beginning with *puto*, or some such expression. A few examples are given:

Quid vides? Puto me picturam domus Romanae videre.

Cuius domus est? Verba dicunt eam esse domum Corneli Rufi.

Quis est vir? Puto virum Cornelium Rufum esse.

Quis est iuvenis qui cum Rufo est? Puto eum esse iuvenem amicum Corneli.

Quid faciunt Rufus et iuvenis? Video eos ambulare et dicere.

Quid facit femina? Puto feminam nutrici dicere, "Infantem porta".

Quid facit servus? Video servum libros in scrinium ponere.

Quot libros in scrinium posuit? Puto eum duos libros in scrinium posuisse.

Quot libros in scrinium ponet? Existimo servum unum in scrinium positurum esse.

Quid faciet dominus? Dominus dicit se servum liberaturum esse.

Nutrix dicit se liberam esse non velle: se velle cum domino et domina et liberis vivere.

We have, also, dolls dressed to represent a Roman family: a man, a woman, a boy, and a girl. Around these were grouped purpose clauses somewhat in this fashion:

Eas pupas ad ludum portavi ut eas videretis. Eas vestivi ut similes Romanis essent. Puer bullam gerit ut omnia mala prohibeat. Puella quoque bullam habet, ne quid mali accadat.

A description of the clothing of the dolls was given, with as many purpose clauses as possible thrown in. The pupils copied some of these sentences into their notebooks.

I take the liberty of sending this little account, because I think that some teachers are as glad as I am to get little suggestions for enlivening the drill of the class-room, without adopting the Direct Method.

SOUTH PHILADELPHIA HIGH  
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

BESSIE R. BURCHETT.

## AN ANSWER TO DR. FLEXNER

At the annual meeting of The Classical Association of New England, held at Amherst College, March 30-31 last, Mr. Charles H. Forbes, of Phillips Academy, Andover, read a paper entitled The Sham Argument against Latin. Mr. Forbes discussed Dr. Flexner's well-known paper, A Modern School, which appeared in Occasional Papers, No. 3, of the General Education Board.

This paper of Mr. Forbes has been printed by The Classical Association of New England, with the cooperation of The New York Latin Club, as a pamphlet of sixteen pages, and widely distributed.

Members of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States who have not been fortunate enough to obtain a copy of this pamphlet may secure one by writing to Professor Knapp.

C. K.

John Conington's prose translation of the Aeneid has long been admired. Last year Messrs. Scott, Foresman and Company brought out an edition of this translation, by Francis G. Allinson and Anne C. E. Allinson. The translation appears unchanged, except in typographical details. For lines that were not, by some slip, translated by Conington, renderings are here supplied. This is true especially of 7.688-876. The editors have also added an excellent Introduction, dealing with Vergil and the Aeneid, and numerous notes to the translation.

C. K.